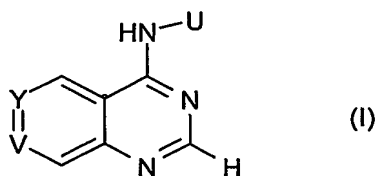


CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising:
administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor.
2. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising:
administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I)



or a salt, solvate, physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR¹ and V is N;
or Y is CR¹ and V is CR²;

R¹ represents a group CH₃SO₂CH₂CH₂NHCH₂-Ar-, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy groups;

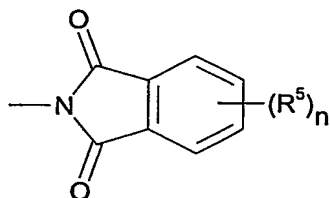
R² is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ alkylamino and di[C₁₋₄ alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R³ group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R⁴ group;

R^3 is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R^3 represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R^3 represents a group of formula

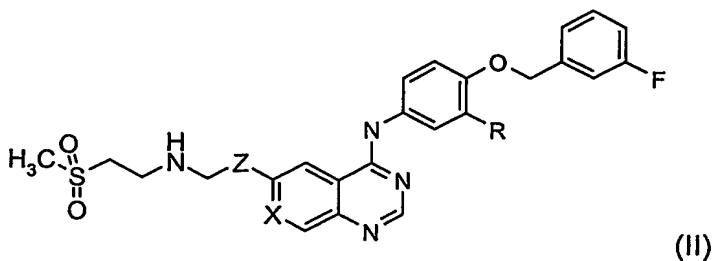


wherein each R^5 is independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl and C_{1-4} alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R^4 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, amino, C_{1-4} alkylamino, di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino, C_{1-4} alkylthio, C_{1-4} alkylsulphinyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy carbonyl, C_{1-4} alkanoylamino, N-(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor.

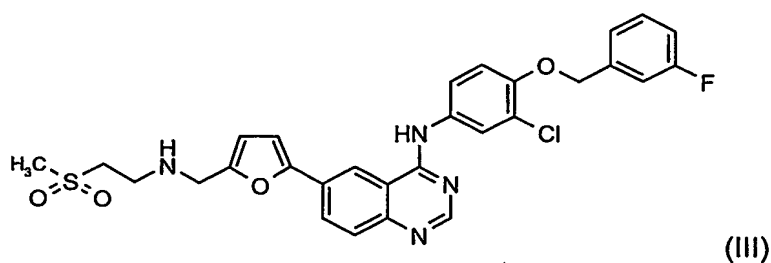
3. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising:
administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):



or salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is $-\text{Cl}$ or $-\text{Br}$, X is CH, N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and

(ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor.

4. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (III):

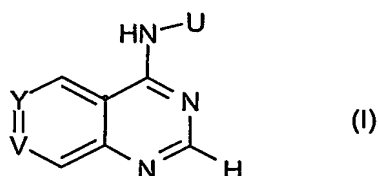


or salts or solvates thereof; and

(ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor.

5. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor.

6. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I)



or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR^1 and V is N;

or Y is CR^1 and V is CR^2 ;

R^1 represents a group $CH_3SO_2CH_2CH_2NHCH_2-Ar-$, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy groups;

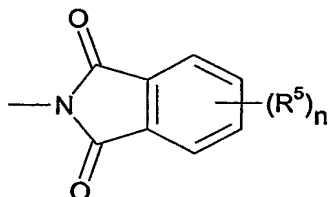
R^2 is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} alkylamino and di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R^3 group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R^4 group;

R^3 is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R^3 represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R^3 represents a group of formula

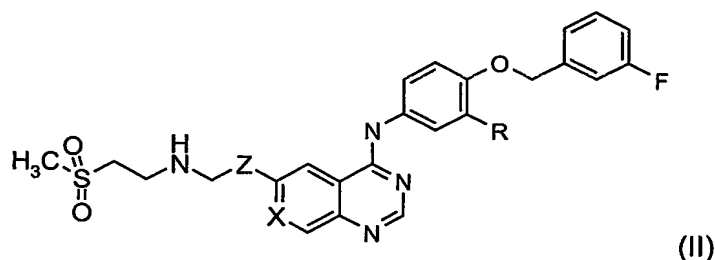


wherein each R^5 is independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl and C_{1-4} alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R^4 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, amino, C_{1-4} alkylamino, di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino, C_{1-4} alkylthio, C_{1-4} alkylsulphinyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy carbonyl, C_{1-4} alkanoylamino, N-(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor.

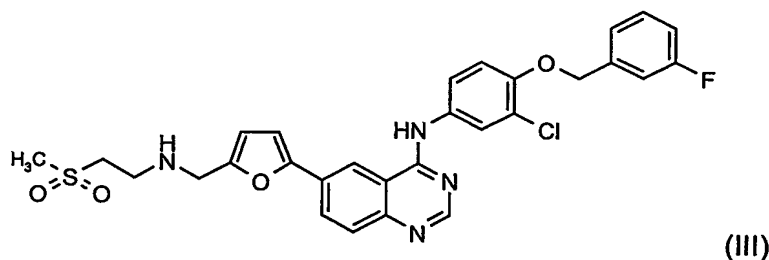
7. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):



or salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is $-\text{Cl}$ or $-\text{Br}$, X is CH, N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and

- (ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor.

8. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (III):



or salts or solvates thereof; and

- (ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor.

9. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor for use in therapy.

10. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one of a PI3K and an Akt inhibitor in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a susceptible cancer.